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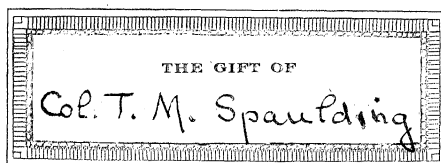
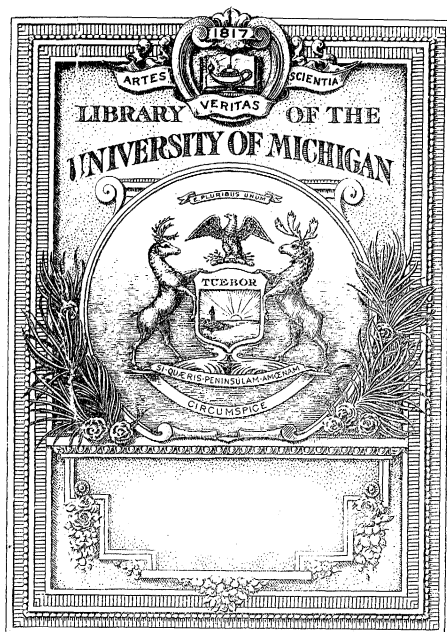
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Report of Committee
ON THE
SOCIAL EVIL

Honolulu Social Survey



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Mr. Geo. W. Smith,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Hon. Wm. L. Whitney,
Secretary.

Honolulu Social Survey

Under the Auspices of the Board of Trustees of the
Kaiulani Home for Girls.

- Vol. I. Industrial Condition of Women and Girls.....
..... Frances Blascoer
Vol. II. Dependent Children Frances Blascoer
Vol. III. The Social Evil James A. Rath
Vol. IV. Housing Conditions..... James A. Rath
Vol. V. Family Budgets James A. Rath

Executive Committee.

Mrs. Frances M. Swanzey

Chairman Committee on Industrial Conditions

Mrs. Walter F. Dillingham

Committee on Dependent Children

Mr. John R. Galt.....The Social Evil

Mr. George R. Carter.....Housing Conditions

Miss Louise Gulick.....Family Budgets

*Left
Rev. T. M. Shaulding
8-14-1930*

HONOLULU SOCIAL SURVEY

The Social Evil.

INTRODUCTION.

0 11-24-30

In 1912 the Board of Trustees of Kaiulani Home for Girls brought to Honolulu as special investigator of conditions among women and girls Miss Frances Blascoer of New York. After a few weeks' work it became evident that what the city needed was a complete social survey. The Trustees therefore called a meeting of social workers and other interested citizens, where an Executive Committee to conduct the survey was appointed, with Mr. George W. Smith as Chairman, Hon. W. L. Whitney, Secretary, and with sub-committees on Industrial conditions, Dependent Children, The Social Evil, Housing Conditions, and Family Budgets. Miss Blascoer was chosen Director of the first two lines of investigation and Mr. James A. Rath of the latter three. The Committee on the Social Evil was composed of;

Mr. John R. Galt, Chairman
Riley H. Allen
Mrs. Nina L. D. Fraser
Miss Frances M. Goold
William C. Hobdy, M. D.
Rev. Leopold Kroll.
Roderick O. Matheson
Mason F. Prosser.
James A. Rath
Doremus Scudder, M.D., D.D.
Miss Sadie C. Sterritt
Hon. William L. Whitney.

The work of this committee has extended over the better part of a year. It has been impossible to employ paid trained investigators, because first, none such are available in Honolulu and second, imported investigators would be practically useless

at

on account of the large Asiatic population. Hence nearly all the work has been done by the members of the Committee, extremely busy people who have given no little time to the investigation. Owing to this condition it has been impossible to secure all the data that lies hidden in our civic life. Though incomplete from a scientific standpoint the survey is in possession of the main facts and these are sufficient to enable the Committee to draw safe conclusions and offer a positive program.

The Committee subdivided itself into twelve groups to each of which a special line of investigation was assigned. These groups were as follows:

- Group I Present Status of Social Vice in Honolulu:
 - (a) Houses of Prostitution
 - (b) Social Allurements
 - (c) Street Walking
 - (d) Clandestine Prostitution
 - (e) Assignment Houses
 - (f) Tenements and Dance Halls
 - (g) Department Stores and other Places
of Employment
 - (h) Sources of Supply
- Group II Oriental Races in Relation to Social Evil
- Group III Polynesian Races in Relation to the Social
Evil
- Group IV White Races in Relation to the Social Evil
- Group V Saloons and the Social Evil
- Group VI Restaurants and the Social Evil
- Group VII The Police and the Social Evil
- Group VIII The Army and Navy and the Social Evil
- Group IX Hacks and Automobiles and the Social Evil
- Group X Rescue and Reform Work
- Group XI Public Health in Relation to the Social Evil
- Group XII The Schools and the Social Evil

CHAPTER I.

The Social Evil in Honolulu.

1. PRESENT STATUS.

Iwilei, Honolulu's Red Light District.

Prostitution in our city is to a slight degree centered in the protected district of Iwilei, which is allowed to exist contrary to law by the police. The number of inmates in this district varies from *52 to 188. Comparatively few prostitutes live in Iwilei, the majority renting rooms for the night and plying their trade there when conditions of weather and presence of transports or strangers favor good business. Honolulu's prostitute quarter is dirty, muddy, ill-kept and dingy. Most of the houses are mere shacks, devoid of sanitary appliances, poorly lighted and most unattractive. Vice has no gilded dens in our city. Most of the women who are segregated in Iwilei are Japanese; only one Hawaiian was there at the time of investigation. Of the 107 found at one visitation, 82 were Japanese, 14 Porto Rican, 6 French, 5 American, and none Hawaiian. Owing to police protection there is rarely any disorder or open unseemliness in Iwilei. Occasionally, however, a bold crime startles the lethargic authorities. Women living in or frequenting the district are supposed to have a certificate from a practising physician attesting freedom from venereal disease. These papers are presumably inspected once a week by the police. But this is a form often disregarded. Prostitutes who are not disorderly are unmolested. This system of regulation is so lax that the military authorities trace from 75 to 90% of the cases of venereal disease among their men to Iwilei. No effort is made to restrict prostitution to this quarter except that no house outside the district is allowed to keep open doors for business.

* Conditions in Iwilei have entirely changed since the investigation of the committee. The U. S. Immigration authorities have deported all aliens and there are now no Japanese in the district. A visit there recently showed 10 "French" women and two Porto Ricans. The French women are of both French and American extraction, at least two of them being apparently Americans. There were no Hawaiian women there. There was one woman of Hawaiian birth, but of Portuguese parentage. The women are living entirely in the detached cottages, each of which has fair sanitary arrangements.

Unregulated Prostitution.

By far the larger part of commercialized vice and the extensive clandestine prostitution known to exist in Honolulu is carried on outside of Iwilei. The trade is prosecuted in recognized houses of assignation, tenements, cottages, parks, and open spaces, and by means of hacks and automobiles.

Houses of Assignation.

There are sixteen well known houses of assignation clustered about the center of the city, besides three at Waikiki. These do a thriving business, some hotels harboring prostitutes for longer or shorter periods, others asking no questions of persons registering without baggage for the night, still others serving as headquarters for men who take girls from the street. In some of these places liquor can be had and the police occasionally raid them. Others are quiet and known as "safe houses," never being molested by the authorities. The list of nineteen houses of assignation on our files does not include all such places but only the more prominent. A large percentage of prostitution in Honolulu centers in these places.

Tenements.

Numbers of women ply their trade in tenements, safe from police interference. Little or no attempt is made by the owners to prevent the abuse, which is quite open and may be easily detected by any casual visitor day or night. As a rule the pimp does not figure in tenement house prostitution.

Cottages.

The number of detached cottages in Honolulu is steadily increasing. These rent as low as from \$10 to \$20 a month. Hence they offer to women plying this trade a safe and lucrative base of operations. The cottage trade has close connection with the hack and automobile business, which will be considered under another section.

Street Solicitation.

Solicitation by word of mouth such as characterizes mainland cities is largely absent here. Many women ready for busi-

ness do appear on the streets, waiting about to go to houses of assignation or to be transported by vehicles, but they do not openly solicit to any great extent. To any one of observant habit what they are out for is, however, quite apparent.

Number Engaged.

It has been found impossible to ascertain the number of women engaged in prostitution in Honolulu. Our open air conditions favor clandestine trade and render it so safe that it would require for many months the services of trained investigators well acquainted with the habits of the various races in our population to make anything like a reliable estimate. *It is apparent, however, that the evil is very wide spread, that social vice in Honolulu is most insidious and that its virus affects family life more extensively than one who has not given the subject careful study would suspect.*

2. ORIENTAL RACES AND PROSTITUTION.

Although Chinese and Korean women are not found among the public prostitutes in Honolulu, there are Chinese women who receive men of their own race, but their trade is carried on too secretly for investigation by any but Chinese. There are so few Filipino women in the Territory that they form a negligible factor in our problem. The Japanese, however, figure very largely. This is partly explained by their preponderance. There are now in the Territory about twice as many Japanese women over fifteen years of age as Hawaiians. That the Japanese prostitutes in Iwilei so largely outnumber those of other nationalities is not to be taken as proof that women of this race are more immoral. A careful study of statistics tends to disprove the assertion often made of their relatively greater unchastity. Commercialized vice is, however, more highly developed among Japanese than among any other people in our population. Few women of this race prostitute themselves for a livelihood. Some engaged in the trade have been brought into the Territory as picture brides by men who desire to exploit them for their own gain. Another large proportion comprises women whose husbands compel them to earn money by prostitution. In both cases the woman does not profit by the

business; the husband takes the lion's share of the receipts. Often he shows great care in keeping his wife free from venereal disease, that her earning power may be larger. Women at times resort to the business when otherwise out of work or between jobs. Family indebtedness or financial stress may lead the wife to supplement the income by prostitution which is abandoned when the situation is relieved. Racial public opinion does not condemn expedients of this character. The woman's life is one of exemplary chastity when not thus compelled to resort to selling her body. But where the husband or guardian forces the woman into the trade for his own benefit, Japanese public opinion severely condemns him. These facts show that we are dealing with moral standards different from those of our nation. Where these standards have been toward easy social reinstatement for those who have abandoned an evil life, they are more commendable than the crueler Anglo-Saxon attitude towards lapses from chastity among women.

3. POLYNESIANS AND THE SOCIAL EVIL.

The Polynesians in Hawaii are a nature people who until a hundred years ago had not been subjected to an environment which developed a conscience upon the question of sexual relations. They are not, therefore, to be judged by our standards. The race is slowly growing a new moral code. In this process many linger behind. There are a number of Hawaiian women who may be classed as prostitutes and who derive their livelihood from this trade. But as a rule, the Hawaiian woman who lapses from virtue does so because she is naturally complaisant and yields herself to amorous solicitation. Kind-hearted, hospitable, lovable, and trustful, her affections lie close to her passions and make her an easy victim to the unscrupulous. Except where training in chastity has begun early and continued long, little stigma attaches in her mind to intercourse. Hawaiian girls associate freely with boys of their own and other races, their open air habits and the climatic conditions fostering sexual looseness. Tenement conditions in the city render promiscuity inevitable. Illegitimate children are no reproach among the ignorant and uneducated, particularly if they show a white strain, nor do illegitimate child-bearing and other evidences of

unchastity necessarily debar a woman of the class referred to from marriage or force her outside the social pale.

4. THE EVIL AMONG THE WHITE RACES.

²Of twenty-five white women found in Iwilei, nine were Porto Ricans, four were Americans, with an equal number of French and Portuguese, two were German, and one each Italian and Swiss. These all were in business privately. Clandestine prostitution exists to some extent among Porto Ricans and Portuguese outside of Iwilei. Very few white women of other nationalities are found about town in this trade. Women come here occasionally for business and while new do well, but the competition in prices with the Hawaiians and Orientals cuts off profits and they move on. The white women in Iwilei complain that the competition with clandestine prostitutes is ruinous to their trade. Conditions forcing white women into commercialized vice scarcely exist here. It is impossible for a white woman engaged clandestinely long to conceal her trade whether she establishes headquarters in a hotel or cottage. She is soon forced to leave the city or enter Iwilei.

5. THE SALOON AS A FACTOR.

There is no organized system of solicitation of men by women or pimps in the saloons of Honolulu. Lewd pictures or cards are not distributed therein. Nor do the saloons connect with sleeping rooms or places for assignation. Pimps occasionally enter saloons of the lower order and solicit for prostitutes but no evidence of direct connection of any kind between the saloons and the social evil has been discovered. This is largely due to the excellent work of the License Commission.

6. RESTAURANTS AND COFFEE SHOPS.

Among the most dangerous centers in Honolulu are the cheap restaurants and coffee houses. These are frequented at night by men, women and children. They are made the meeting place for boys and girls too young to be away from parental authority. Young girls buying food at these restaurants to take home are frequently seduced by employees or unscrupulous fre-

2. For changed conditions see Foot-Note, page 5.

quenter. The general seclusion and inaccessibility of many of these coffee shops render them little better than dives. While saloons are admirably supervised, these eating places are not the especial care of any licensing commission. Neither the police nor juvenile officers afford their patrons any protection. Many of these shops are nightly the resort of women of loose habits and their companions. Young girls who visit the shops without suitable escorts are exposed to contact with this class and are easily led astray. These shops are particularly dangerous as they are kept by men who often make a practice of seducing the girls who enter them. Many of these restaurants are open and thronged with patrons, among whom are children, as late as eleven o'clock at night.

7. THE RELATION OF THE POLICE TO THE EVIL.

Our police force reflects the general spirit of toleration of vice characteristic of the public sentiment of our community. No sustained attempt is made to keep women known to be prostitutes off the streets. Now and again a spasmodic effort is instituted but it quickly subsides. The main reliance of the police is upon the policy of segregation. Iwilei is, however, a melancholy commentary upon the utter futility of this measure. It is both disease-cursed and a travesty. All reports thereupon covering many months revealed the presence in Iwilei of only one Hawaiian woman, while prostitution among Hawaiian women is rife outside the district and is confined to no one locality in the city. Though such a condition is a constant temptation to the police, this investigation has failed to disclose evidence of graft in connection with commercialized vice. In this, as in many other respects, Honolulu presents a marked contrast to mainland cities.

8. THE ARMY AND NAVY AND THE SOCIAL EVIL.

There are now some eight thousand men connected with the army and navy of the United States stationed at Honolulu and Leilehua. So large an addition to the number of unmarried men in our community has greatly increased the gravity of the problem of social vice. The attitude of the military authorities toward the question is one mainly of solicitude for physical

efficiency in the army. The sole object of the regulations seems to be to guard their men from disease. Soldiers are encouraged to use prophylactics, which are freely dispensed. When venereal disease makes its appearance the patient is punished by segregation and loss of pay. Prostitution is not allowed on the reservations. In the community it is a matter of common observation that prostitution has greatly increased since the coming of the army. Very few cases of rape by men of the service are on record. From time to time there has been complaint of soldiers accosting women in public places and even of assault on the streets. Those in position to know avouch that Hawaiian girls have had to contend with far more temptation since the establishment of the large army posts.

It should be stated, however, and emphasized as the finding of this Committee after careful investigation, that as a whole, the men of the service in Honolulu have given a notable example of good conduct and self-control. The addition of eight thousand men to the community, the large majority of them young, vigorous and unmarried, could not have been expected to result otherwise than in some increase of sexual vice.

As a rule, the enlisted men are markedly courteous in their demeanor and well-behaved when outside the rigorous discipline of barracks. In proportion to their numbers, the increase of disorder and sexual vice has been less than might be expected. The soldier in Honolulu, as a rule, believes in maintaining the reputation of the uniform and the Flag and in condemning his comrade who casts discredit upon either.

There are a number of officers also who are endeavoring earnestly to increase the morals of the service and aid the men in living decent and self-respecting lives.

9. HACKS AND AUTOMOBILES.

One of the unique features of the social evil as it exists in Honolulu is its connection with the public hack and automobile business. Hack drivers constitute practically the only class of pimps we have. There are of course not a few drivers and chauffeurs of all nationalities who will have nothing to do with the business. Those who engage in the illicit trade procure girls for their customers by arranging to meet the former at some

specified place and by driving the couples either to an assignation house or to some secluded spot out of doors. They do not carry men to the homes of the girls as that would deprive them of valuable business secrets. The hacks convey many also to Iwilei. For this latter business the automobiles are too expensive. The chauffeurs who cater to prostitution practice seduction for their own personal pleasure. Their habit is to give free rides to young girls from whom they finally exact as payment their ruin. Sometimes this is accomplished by means amounting to compulsion. Girls thus seduced are led into the trade by the associations cultivated by the chauffeurs. Of late the latter have cut into the procuring business of the hack drivers by getting from them the better class of girls. Automobiles are also engaged by joy riders for immoral purposes. There is no evidence of any organization of hack drivers and chauffeurs in the business of prostitution but the practices just outlined are very wide spread and offer peculiar difficulties in dealing with social vice in our community. Not a few hack drivers have definite business connections with the women to whom they bring trade, while the chauffeurs form with the girls of their pernicious clientele social groups that exert a very evil influence.

10. AGENCIES FOR RESCUE AND REFORM.

No definite rescue or reform work for prostitutes is carried on in Honolulu, though in a quiet way the Christian forces of the city have for generations done not a little in this direction through unorganized personal channels. The Salvation Army Home and the Industrial Schools for Boys and Girls are willing to receive the children of prostitutes and care for them intelligently. Public sentiment upon the question of social vice is so advanced that a program of scientific reformation would receive the enthusiastic cooperation and support of the best women in town. The motto of Jesus, "Neither do I condemn thee. Go and sin no more," finds more sympathetic understanding here than in most enlightened communities.

11. PUBLIC HEALTH.

Venereal disease is as prevalent in Honolulu as in any other city. It causes here as elsewhere one-third of all the blind-

ness, more than one-half the sterility and 60 to 75% of the gynecological operations performed upon chaste married women. Gonorrhoea is more prevalent here among children under ten than in any place known to the cooperating physicians on our Committee. Army prophylactics are not used generally by the soldiers, who when diseased often consult city practitioners to escape the punishment prescribed by the regulations. The hospitals of the city are open to all suffering from venereal diseases. Very few prostitutes have children because they have been sterilized by gonorrheal infection. They rarely abort. No abortionist is known to the Honolulu profession. There is practically no medical examination of women, that in connection with Iwilei being a farce.

12. THE SCHOOLS AND THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Immoral literature is not circulated in the schools. While cases of the seduction of girls under the age of consent have been and still are frequent in Honolulu, none of these have disclosed any evidence of connection between school life and the crime. Boys and girls have no facilities for meeting clandestinely in or about the schools. Sex hygiene does not form a part of the curriculum in Honolulu's educational institutions, though the facts of sex in plant life are taught by teachers. Very few teachers would be qualified to teach sex hygiene. No effort is made by the school authorities to induce parents to train their children in sexual matters, though some parents have been warned to guard their daughters. Children of many homes are safer when in school than anywhere else because of the habit in many poorer families of sending children to coffee shops to buy food and because the girls are unguarded in play hours. A case of attempted assault by a man in a lavatory of one public school has resulted in rendering the repetition of such an offence impossible. Boys' and girls' lavatories are widely separated in the public schools.

CHAPTER II.

How Deal with the Social Evil?

In dealing with the conditions outlined in the preceding chapter, the Committee faces three lines of possible procedure.

First. Do nothing. Let the authorities and the community continue to treat the social evil in the present haphazard manner. This policy of *laissez faire* appears to us impossible. Recent revelations of immorality among young people of some of our best families coupled with the increasing debauching of girls in poorer homes and the menace of wide-spread social corruption, to say nothing of the unspeakable ravages of venereal disease, compel a self-respecting community to institute a thorough-going campaign for the development of worthy character in the individual, for the protection of the family, for the safeguarding of public health and for race survival.

Second. Institute a strict policy of reglementation, that is, as soon as a girl begins to prostitute herself, let the authorities remove her to a locality convenient for the resort of men who practice immorality. There let all the resources of medical science be employed to keep her free from disease. When infected, prevent her from the access of men until she be cured. Outside of this restricted district, wage relentless war upon all assignation houses and other places where prostitution lurks and make the continuance of pandering by automobile and hack impossible. Whenever a police raid is made let male and female offenders be rigorously punished.

On behalf of this policy it is urged that Honolulu with eight thousand soldiers and marines, most of whom are unmarried, and whose training does not tend to foster habits of chastity, must resort to a solution of the problem of prostitution that would not be tolerated on the mainland. It is stated by our special investigator that at least ninety per cent of the army and navy officers stationed here privately contend that a segregated district on Oahu is necessary if the chaste women and girls of our city are to be protected from seduction and criminal assault. The abnormal training characteristic of life in the army is claimed to increase animal passion, while military officers

are much more interested in preserving the soldier's health than in safeguarding his morals.

Other arguments advanced are that, if prostitution be segregated, the morals of the community will be fostered through the prevention of the scattering of the evil throughout the residential sections, that inasmuch as criminals always resort to a red light district they may more easily be caught by the police, and that if the evil be corraled it may be kept down more efficiently. It is urged in favor of compulsory medical inspection and treatment of prostitutes that it stands to reason that this procedure must lessen venereal diseases and therefore safeguard the interests of society. Europe and Japan are pointed at as having long maintained this system. The wisdom of segregation and medical regulation, that is of reglementation, as the combined system is called, is based upon the proposition that prostitution always has existed, always will continue, can never be eradicated and must therefore at best be subjected to this common sense procedure.

Third. Pursue a strict, scientific policy of combating this evil. We leave to the following chapter the exposition of the details of this policy on its positive side, and here take up the consideration of the scientific aspects of reglementation which make it impossible for our Committee to commend it favorably for adoption in Honolulu. We consider it fatally non-scientific for the following reasons:

1. PROSTITUTION IS NOT A NECESSARY EVIL.

The argument for reglementation proceeds upon the assumption that prostitution is a necessary evil. It always was and always will be. But none of these statements are scientifically accurate. Man's earlier heredity was monogamous. Forel, the great anthropologist, is authority for the proposition that prostitution never became established among primitive peoples. Indeed, chattel slavery and prostitution are close parallels. Neither is a primitive human institution. Both have flourished since the days of the earliest inscribed records of man. But chattel slavery has been abolished. There is no reason why prostitution should not follow the same road. Reglementation will never end it. Scientific treatment of this social disease gives every promise of successful extirpation in due time.

2. ³REGLEMENTATION IS ILLEGAL.

Louisiana is the only State in the Union which has legalized segregation. From 1870 to 1873 the city of St. Louis tried the experiment of medical inspection of prostitutes, but it proved ineffectual and was discontinued. In 1910 the New York State Legislature passed the Page Law, section 79 of which provided for medical inspection of prostitutes and their detention if found diseased. The following year this section was declared unconstitutional. A reglementation law of necessity legalizes prostitution. Anglo-Saxon public opinion has tried to force itself to do this both in Great Britain and America, but always the common sense of the people has revolted. As Chief of Police James L. Beavers of Atlanta puts it, "How can any decent man say he is in favor of public indecency?" Probably any law legalizing prostitution and establishing reglementation would be declared unconstitutional on appeal to the United States Supreme Court.

Any system of reglementation or segregation if practiced in this Territory is in violation of law. To treat the social evil illegally is worse than to let it alone. As the Minneapolis Vice Commission says, "The illegal setting apart of a district in which the law may openly be violated is even more vicious than the vice proscribed. No Vice Commission ought for a moment to countenance the hypocrisy of prohibiting a thing by law and permitting it by policy." Regard for law has declined to such a low ebb already in our country that it is impossible for a Committee like ours to advocate measures that will still further increase the spirit of lawlessness.

3. THE POLICY OF REGLEMENTATION IS FUNDAMENTALLY UNJUST.

To the act of copulation there are always two parties, one man and one woman. Both should be treated alike. If one is guilty both are guilty. Reglementation deprives only one of those parties, the woman, of liberty. It sets a social stain upon

³. Reglementation is the term given to the policy of combined segregation and regulation. Segregation means the gathering of prostitutes by Government into designated houses or into a prescribed district, wherein prostitution is allowed. Regulation is the term used to designate medical inspection and treatment of prostitutes enforced by the Government.

only one, the woman. Injustice is never right. The evil of prostitution continues to exist largely because men have not the manhood to be just.

In the Colorado Legislature recently a bill was introduced to legalize the Segregated District for Colorado cities. A woman member of the House of Representatives opposed it on the ground that "fallen men should be segregated the same as fallen women." The introducer of the bill declared his willingness to insert such a section, "But," objected the woman, "there would be no men left." The House burst into laughter which lasted ten minutes. Just as the roll call on the measure was about to begin, the woman arose and said, "Let him among you who is without sin cast the first vote." Not one vote was recorded in favor of the bill.

Reglementation is unjust to manhood because by providing at public expense a place for the gratification of lust it commits society to the false principle that debauchery, if not commendable, is a necessity. The physicians at the famous Brussels International Conference on the Social Evil in 1902 unanimously passed the following resolution: "It is especially necessary to teach young men not only that chastity and continence are not injurious, but that these virtues are highly recommended from the medical point of view." In 1910 the American Federation of Sex Hygiene of which President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard University is the presiding officer, requested the American Medical Association to pass the following resolution: *"Whereas there is ample evidence of a belief deeply founded, among the laity, that sexual indulgence is necessary to the health of the normal man and whereas there exist in consequence widely differing and double standards of moral and of physical health for the male and female sexes, that lead directly to the disease and death of many women and children:*

"Be it resolved that the American Medical Association through its House of Delegates hereby presents for the instruction and protection of the lay public the unqualified declaration that illicit sexual intercourse is NOT only unnecessary to health, but that its direct consequence in terms of infectious disease constitutes a grave menace to the physical integrity of the individual and the nation."

Reglementation is unjust because it taxes the people to support and protect the greatest vice and the gravest menace to health known to humankind.

4. REGLEMENTATION MAKES THE GOVERNMENT A PROCURER.

Recognition and license of prostitution constitute governmental endorsement of the evil. The government becomes a partner in the white slave trade. As the Minneapolis Vice Commission phrases it: "It puts governments in the position of endorsing the assumption that women may be sacrificed for men's pleasures. Again with reglementation the State is placed in a position clearly not different from that of the individual agents of immorality, and all taxpayers, women as well as men, are compelled to pay for the maintenance of officials to supervise prostitution."

M. Jules Faure, the eminent French publicist, well says: "The worst that could befall the public health is as nothing to the corruption of morals and national life, engendered, propagated and prolonged by the system of official surveillance.."

A second voice from Europe, where reglementation has been tried for a century, is that of a German member of the Reichstag who exclaimed to his fellow legislators: "The State which officially tolerates and guarantees prostitution assumes the role of Procurer, a delinquent whom the German penal code punishes with imprisonment at hard labor."

5. REGLEMENTATION COMMERCIALIZES VICE.

It makes prostitution a legitimate business. That was clearly seen when a bill favoring reglementation was introduced into our last legislature. It read as follows: "It shall be legal to practise prostitution."

Government license gives security to money invested in the licensed trade. It puts a Government guarantee behind it. Money flows into it and the business grows. In Chicago, where commercialized vice was merely tolerated, not legalized by the authorities, there were profits of more than fifteen millions of dollars annually.

This Business Deals in What? Boys and Girls.

It demands girls. Hence under the system of legalizing prostitution in Europe and of tolerating it in America, a White Slave Trust has grown to such amazing proportions that twenty-one of the greatest nations of the earth have been forced to band themselves together to throttle its nefarious operations. The girls demanded by this business must be either tempted by money to surrender their virtue (few do it) or seduced by trained marriers, or stolen outright. The vast proportion of these girls are entrapped when too young to be able effectively to defend themselves.

The trade demands boys. In order to entrap girls of such tender age boys must be pressed into the service.. Hence a great army of pimps and procurers has been recruited to serve as seducers.

On this point the words of one of the leading practical authorities in the United States, General Thomas A. Bingham, former Police Commissioner of New York City, carry great weight.

"It is easy to prove that a large proportion of them (prostitutes) must be forced or enticed into the life. If women in large numbers were willing to become prostitutes it would not be necessary to have such enormous machinery (as that of the white slave traffic) to recruit the ranks. The procurer would be unnecessary. But so unwilling are the women to debase themselves that the pimp, the dance hall, the Raines law hotel, false marriages, drink and even force are necessary to keep the hideous thing flourishing."

6. IS REGLEMENTATION A SAFEGUARD TO OTHER WOMEN?

The argument that a segregated district is necessary to the protection of the decent women and girls of the community is very persistently urged in Honolulu. It is a scientific fact, however, that where vice is most open, woman's lot is hardest. To maintain a stockade for fallen women where they are kept penned by law as slaves to man's lust constantly presents to men an argument for woman's inferiority, lessens their respect for womankind, and tends to degrade the entire sex.

Is not the plea addressed to women, "Let me ruin your sister, body and soul, or I will assault you," a thinly veiled in-

sult to every woman in the community? The man who urges it is a coward and the woman who is moved by it is also both coward and unchristian. To expect women to support a movement for reglementation by using the argument that without this protection they will be exposed to seduction or assault is to deem them unworthy of womanhood in this age of altruistic effort.

Again it is untrue. If a segregated district is maintained it will of necessity tend to increase rather than diminish the indulgence in vice by men. The increased traffic will necessitate a larger supply of women. These women must be secured from the womankind of our community.

Furthermore, it is an insult to the enlisted men in the service of the nation to state that if they be not supplied with prostitutes by Honolulu they will run wild throughout the community venting their passions upon our women and girls. We do not believe that this opinion of the men in our army and navy is correct.

The only safeguard of woman is a high ideal of womanhood among the men of her environment. Not a guaranteed supply of prostitutes, but a steadily increasing difficulty of finding women willing to gratify his lust will raise man's estimate of woman.

7. REGELEMENTATION BURDENS AND DEBAUCHES THE POLICE.

In all cities where there is a segregated district or where prostitutes are regulated by the police, clandestine prostitution flourishes. The district becomes the great show place of evil and as such exerts a fascination upon boys who begin when young to grow tolerant toward social vice. The fatal attraction seizes upon them but the district itself is not the attractive factor. They desire to sin, but in the dark. Hence everywhere the clandestine trade moves briskly on side by side with the licensed brothel. In no place is this truer than in Japan, where if anywhere the Government with its marvelous police powers ought to be able to round up vice in the licensed quarters. As a matter of fact not more than one prostitute in ten in Japan is registered, according to the most reliable sources of information. The City Attorney of Minneapolis has the facts with him in

his statement "A segregated district is the best way I know of to promote prostitution." With such a district to care for, the police must watch the evil all over town where the finished product for the licensed brothel is being manufactured. From the vice district as a center pimps must be sent out to reap the harvest, as professional prostitutes have a business life averaging but five years. The segregated district thus vastly increases the labor of policing a city. Hence the Chief of Police of Toledo said to the Minneapolis authorities, "If you have no red light district in your city, don't create one," and the Cleveland Chief added his amen in the words: "If without such a district now, do not establish one," while the greatest of living detectives, William J. Burns, before an audience of 2000 in New York City, speaking of disorderly houses, exclaimed, "They are not necessary in any city on the face of the earth."

Not only is the police burden increased by a segregated district but its morals are debauched. The testimony of all the great cities of the Union is that commercialized vice makes a grafting police. By law or by tolerance create a red light district and you capitalize the social evil; then the business enters politics as a deadly foe of good government. Attorney General Cosson of Iowa before the United States Senate Committee on the District of Columbia testified at a hearing on the Kenyon Bill December 9, 1912, "We (in Iowa) found that where you had the protected vice district you had a corrupted police force. We found here a whole district of organized vice always in politics. I make the statement here without fear of successful contradiction that where you have a protected vice district you have a constant tendency to corrupt the whole police force and all law-enforcing officers."

Mary Goode, New York's famous bawdy house keeper, testified:

"There is not a mayor living who can stop the police from taking money under the present conditions (with the tolerated red light district), and there is no district attorney who can stop it."

Wherever a segregated district is found, the better class of women will pay the police to let them carry on their trade outside of it. That is the overwhelming testimony of European cities.

8. REGLEMENTATION CREATES A CRIME CENTER.

The criminal and the prostitute gravitate together as the result of a natural law. It has always been so. "Good," say certain apologists for a segregated district, "because with such a crime center we shall know where to look for our criminals." "True, but the red light district is more than a place where criminals congregate." It becomes a school of crime, a center where fresh criminals are bred. Crime there begins to learn its strength. Scatter the criminal and his very isolation is a deterrent. But let him live with others of his kind and he finds himself a part of an army. A crime *esprit-de-corps* is the result. Look at New York where the red light district has bred an entirely new sort of American monster, the gun man, the professional murderer. The City Attorney of Minneapolis gave the result of his long experience as follows: "I cannot state too strongly my opposition to the so-called segregated or restricted district. It is simply a clearing house for crime."

9. WHERE LOCATE A SEGREGATED DISTRICT.

There are several possible locations. The business district will not tolerate its presence. If isolated in the country it would be impossible to maintain it, for organized prostitution needs the stimulus of city life. Sections of town where the well-to-do reside and where the forces that make for morality and religion dominate would form the ideal location. But no community is strong enough to place it there. Hence the only recourse is to locate it among the poor where the evil will have less difficulty in debauching those who live near it and in thus winning fresh victims. This is so cowardly that every honest man must exclaim with a leading Minneapolitan, "If segregation were decided upon and it were left to me to choose the location, I'd put it in one of the best combination residence and business districts and keep it as much as possible removed from the class who have no safeguards such as homes and churches." In Honolulu, Manoa or Kaimuki or Nuuanu immediately suggest themselves as ideal locations from the standpoint of morality and religion.

10. SEGREGATION DOES NOT SEGREGATE.

Continental European countries and Japan have long practised the policy of legal reglementation. Segregation not by law but by unlawful police action has been the usage in many American cities. The universal testimony is that no government is powerful enough to make segregation work.

In our own country there are three classic reports of Vice Commissions issued in three of our leading cities, the first in New York, the second in Chicago, and the third in Minneapolis. New York's Vice Commission was the famous Committee of Fifteen appointed as the result of a citizens' meeting called by the Chamber of Commerce, and consisted of a body of men whose names were a guarantee of scientific accuracy, business common sense and high public spirit. Chicago's Vice Commission was appointed by the Mayor. Both the Chicago and Minneapolis Commissions at the outset of their investigations were in favor of regulation. At the conclusion they were unanimously against it, as was the New York Committee of Fifteen. Other cities have since appointed like Commissions with similar results but the work of these pioneer companies of investigators holds a unique place. The agreement of these numerous commissions in the verdict "Segregation does not segregate and regulation does not regulate," is so impressive that no fair-minded citizen of Honolulu can honestly affirm his belief in a policy of reglementation until he has familiarized himself with the evidence massed in the reports of these Commissions. Expert opinion in America condemns this policy in toto.

Meantime the testimony from American cities that follow the red light district plan unanimously agrees that segregation has never been made a success. For example Toledo reports, "The Social Evil exists outside as well as inside the red light district." Cleveland testifies that "assignation houses abound and shady women are scattered over all the city." Cincinnati's experience is that "Men have been allowed to conduct houses of assignation over all the city." Honolulu has more than sixteen well known houses of assignation close to the center of town and the Iwilei plan is powerless to get more than a mere handful of the city's prostitutes within the tolerated district.

But how about Europe? "The American red light district is

not established by law, hence", urge the supporters of reglementation, "we must adopt the European policy and segregate by legal statute."

After one hundred years of experimenting European authorities generally agreed that the policy of reglementation was scientifically sound though no special investigation of its results had been instituted. In the seventies of the last century, however, revelations of police graft in connection with the regulation of vice in the city of Brussels, where by common consent the system had been considered the model of successful reglementation, startled all Europe. Investigation then began, more revelations followed, public opinion was created and in 1899 the First International Conference on Prophylaxis of Venereal Diseases was held in Brussels. The promoters of this Conference, convinced that the only scientific method of coping with prostitution lay in regulation, expected at this meeting to be able to devise an international system of reglementation that would solve the problem of social vice. To their amazement some of the highest medical authorities, including Blascko of Berlin, Augagneur of Lyons, Barthélemy of Paris, condemned medical regulation of prostitutes as useless. Even Dr. Fournier, who supported it, declared it did "little good."

In 1902 a second Conference was held at which four of the leading medical scientists of Paris headed a movement to recommend the abolishment of regulation as "absolutely worthless," but the political wing of the Conference was able to outvote the scientific contingent.

In 1903 France appointed a Parliamentary Commission to study the question and report. Three years were given to most patient research, when the Commission by a considerable majority voted "that the entire system of regulation as practised in France was so defective and on the whole so immoral that it ought to be entirely abandoned."

By 1911 we are told in the second report of the New York Committee of Fifteen, "all the great chiefs of the medical faculties in Paris and all the important heads of hospitals have become converted to abolitionism" of the system of regulation.

Meantime Scandinavia had adopted a system of Neo-Regulation which had a number of revised and up-to-date features. In 1903 at the request of Parliament, the King appointed a Royal

Commission to investigate the entire question. Seven of its nine members were regulationists. These men spent some eight years investigating the subject and in 1911 agreed unanimously upon a report that recommended the abandonment of the existing system of reglementation.

In Norway and Denmark the provision regarding compulsory treatment of venereal disease in prostitutes has become a dead letter. Holland has now officially abandoned the policy of regulation. In 1904 the entire system of police control over prostitutes in Italy was abolished because "every sort of direct compulsion for the ascertainment and cure of venereal diseases is injurious to public prophylaxis."

Finally in June, 1913, a Congress was held in Paris under the auspices of the International Federation for the abolition of State Regulation of Vice. Here many of the leading European authorities on the system of reglementation were present. The physicians stated that "so far from medical inspection and regulation as practised on the Continent tending to lessen social disease, it really increased disease." Facts and figures were given in large numbers by one after another to prove this point. It was shown "that the chief argument of those who favor regulation or segregation—scattering the evil—falls to the ground." The policy of regulation scatters the evil more effectually than its absence, because women are led through dislike of detention to conceal disease and scatter through the community.

The Federation clearly realized that the great Continental Governments are not likely soon to abandon this discredited system because it is so strongly entrenched in politics. Too much capital is enlisted in it and the public conscience has not yet been stirred. But segregation is everywhere conceded to have been impossible. No European Government ever has been able to get its women who practise prostitution into segregated houses or a segregated district. From fifty to seventy-five per cent of these women live outside of the segregated area and are scattered through the community.

With Japan What? The last hope of the segregationists is with the Land of the Rising Sun. "There" these apologists declare "the system works perfectly." Unfortunately the facts do not support this statement. Not ten percent of the Japanese women who prostitute themselves are in the segregated pre-

cincts of the cities of the Empire. In May, 1911, Count Okuma, Japan's foremost and most beloved statesman, in a public address stated that there are 50,000 prostitutes in Tokyo alone. A conservative estimate gives the figures of half a million for the Empire. There are but 43,540 registered prostitutes. Count Okuma is at the head of the Kak Sei Kai, a society whose object is the abolishment of the Japanese system of reglementation.

11. REGULATION DOES NOT REGULATE.

The enforced medical treatment of prostitutes does not lessen the spread of venereal disease. Medical inspection is everywhere declared to be both a failure and a farce.

The Testimony of Europe. The declaration of the venereal experts of Paris is "Prostitutes are whitewashed, not cured." Dr. Neisser of Breslau, the discoverer of the germ of gonorrhoea, and Dr. Blascko of Berlin are according to the Minneapolis report "exerting their powerful influence to oppose these measures, regarding them as harmful, pernicious and inefficient." Professor Van Ijsselstein of Geneva, another first authority, after patient study of reglementation in Brussels, Paris and the Hague (the latter has since abandoned the system) declared "that clandestine prostitution is from a sanitary standpoint less dangerous than prostitution in brothels." To this may be added the authoritative witness of the Paris Congress of 1913 quoted above.

Japan gives the same note of warning. Notwithstanding the immense pains to keep prostitutes clean, the ravages of venereal disease are unchecked. In 1911 conscripts to the number of 43,000, mere boys—were examined for the army. Of these 11,593 or 27% were found venereally diseased. That speaks volumes for the failure of that Empire's effort to stamp out the diseases of vice by treating only prostitutes.

The testimony of America is to the same effect. Dr. Prince A. Morrow, who died a few months ago in his full prime, occupying the position of leading scientific authority in the United States on venereal diseases, stated in a discussion of the famous Page Bill:

"Now the law, in requiring a prompt report from the examining physician as to whether or not a prostitute is diseased **demands what**

medical science and skill are utterly unable to furnish...While it may be comparatively easy to recognize the presence of acute gonorrhoea, these women, for obvious reasons, seldom practice their vocation with the disease in this stage; the vast majority of infections originate from chronic or latent gonorrhoea. When the disease is localized in the deeper organs, the clinical evidence and bacteriological proof of its existence are exceedingly difficult or impossible to establish, and yet the disease may be actively contagious. The testimony of all specialists is concurrent upon this point, that in these cases it is impossible to determine with certainty the presence or absence of contagious elements. Nothing is easier than the diagnosis of syphilis in the active stage or secondary eruption; but syphilis is not a disease of continuous symptoms. In the intervals between the outbreaks, when the disease is in the contagious stage, there may be absolutely no evidence of its existence, yet there may be an explosion of contagious elements a few days thereafter.

"Now as regards hospital treatment and cure, it may be said that in the light of our present positive knowledge of the prolonged contagious activity of syphilis for years and of chronic gonorrhoea, which may persist indefinitely, the assignment of a time for the cure of these diseases is unwarranted. The contagious laws of these diseases do not lend themselves to legislative enactments. The treatment of chronic gonorrhoea in women is the most difficult and prolonged in medical therapeutics. Many cases cannot be cured without the removal of the deeper organs in which the germs find lodgment. If a woman is cured she may be reinfected an hour after she leaves the hospital. Syphilis cannot be cured in a year, two or even three years, and in many cases the disease is contagious during a much longer period. These cases may be whitewashed, that is, cleared of existing manifestations, but they are not cured."

Dr. Stanislaus Lapowski in his work on Social Diseases gives a succinct case in point:

"The method of regulation was introduced in Breslau in a very scientific and Prussian manner. That means military regulation. Every prostitute was brought before the Department of Health, and if disease was not detected she received a certificate that she was well. The year after there was 13 per cent more gonorrhoea in Breslau than before the system was established. Why? Because every man asked for the certificate, and if he found it correct he assumed

there was no danger, and he got the infection. The main point is that the examination does not prove anything."

Pages of medical testimony of the highest expert authority to the same effect might be added.

The difficulty with medical examination and treatment of prostitutes, as Professors Neisser, Jadasohn and other scientific experts in Europe and America agree, lies in the fact that it "affords no guarantee of safety to clients." And for the following reasons: *First*, no physician can tell with certainty that a woman once infected is clean and incapable of transmitting the disease. Men in Europe have been known to watch outside the physician's office for a woman declared clean, have contracted disease from her, and in consequence, driven to madness, have assaulted the physician: *Second*, even if the prostitutes be clean, she cannot be kept so; fifteen minutes after leaving the doctor's hands she may be reinfected by a diseased man, after whose contact she will infect every visitor.

There is one absolutely fatal flaw in the entire system of medical regulation of prostitutes; *it aims at only one-half of the trouble: it ignores the diseased man.* This is so evident a defect that it passes understanding how so many persons, otherwise intelligent, shut their eyes to it.

12. SOME SOCIAL EFFECTS OF REGLEMENTATION.

Prostitution Anti-toxine Discoverable.

No one of its advocates ever argues that reglementation will lessen prostitution. Its purpose is to perpetuate it and give it standing in the community as an evil never to be abolished. But there is no such thing in the view of modern society as a hopeless disease. We live in an era when we believe that all social ills, all physical and moral diseases are not only curable but preventable. To yield to the advocates of reglementation is to be false to the spirit of evolution. Prostitution is both curable and preventable, tho the finding of the anti-toxine and the prophylactic may take time.

The Stronghold of the Double Standard.

Reglementation affirms the double standard. It sanctions in man illicit intercourse and encourages him therein. Europe has

during so long a time trained its men in this direction that the moral leaders in the continental countries find it impossible to develop public opinion powerful enough to end a system whose failure has now been established beyond dispute.

Degrades Womanhood and Damns the Woman Victim.

The object of reglementation is to produce a cleaner feminine article for man's lustful pleasure. Upon the female victim its effect is unspeakably degrading. No prison system which inevitably ruined the body, mind and spirit of its wards would for an instant be tolerated in this age. But the method of treating social vice called reglementation never reforms, it hopelessly damns. Every five years it inexorably exacts from the homes of the nation a fresh supply of innocent girls for this insatiable monster, man's lust. A segregated district is a prison so hopeless that only the Hell of our ancestors can serve as a parallel.

13. CLASSIC EXPERIENCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

In 1866 England passed the famous Contagious Disease Prevention Act which applied the continental system of registration, examination and treatment of prostitutes to certain counties in England and Ireland. Later the application of the law was extended to military stations in India and other colonies. The act was finally repealed in 1886. In 1884 after the act had been in operation 18 years, the proportion per 1000 soldiers in Britain who were venereally diseased was 270.7, and in India 293.9. After the repeal of the Act nothing was done to combat prostitution at army posts in India, so that by 1895 the percentage rose as high as 522 per thousand. In 1897 Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief in India issued to every soldier in the army a leaflet which warned the men against danger from venereal disease, emphasized the importance of a moral life and appealed to the highest instincts of patriotism and self-respect on behalf of chastity. The leaflet advised the soldier to combat temptation by proper study, work and recreation in leisure hours. At the same time the officers, the church, Y. M. C. A., and other agencies were appealed to for assistance in helping to supply the soldier with healthful amusements and other opportunities for cultivating manhood. The response was overwhelming. By

1908 the percentage of diseased in the home army had dropped to 68.4 and in India to 69.8. Here three systems were given fair trial, first reglementation under which the proportion rose to 293 per thousand, second, nothing at all, when it increased to 522; third, social and moral antidotes to sexual vice with the drop to 69.

14. THE AMERICAN CONSCIENCE.

The European practise of reglementation is abhorrent to the ideals of liberty inherent in the people of the United States. Hence outside of Louisiana with its large admixture of French, it has been impossible to pass a law segregating prostitutes. Now that women are being given the franchise such legislation, as Colorado shows, is becoming still further removed from possibility. The conscience of America will not stand for statutes so manifestly unjust and aimed at a single sex. It is the part of wisdom to recognize this and to set about providing some better way.

CHAPTER III.

A Scientific Program.

Because of the considerations advanced in the last chapter the Committee find it impossible to advocate either of the first two methods of solution outlined therein. In dealing with an evil so insidious, so widespread, so intertwined with natural human instincts, so dependent upon faulty methods of education and so entrenched in social environment, it is impossible to expect any ready-made remedy like that of relementation to succeed. *The campaign against the evil must be many sided, it must plan for a persistent prosecution to cover many decades if not centuries. It must be inherently just and sane and must advance step by step towards its culmination.* The following suggestions contemplate exactly such a campaign. We believe that all of them are workable. If the intelligent portion of our community will combine to put them into practice, to eliminate those which experience shall show to be valueless, to add from time to time whatever new measures may promise to be helpful and will be patient and persistent, we are confident that progress will be made in Honolulu towards the gradual curtailment of social vice.

1. RIGOROUSLY ENFORCE THE PRESENT LAWS.

The very first move in the proposed campaign is the frank abandonment of Iwilei. Let there be no prostitute quarter in Honolulu. Whenever complaint is made of the existence of a house of prostitution and wherever the police suspect the use of premises for this purpose let it be raided and both the men and women captured dealt with according to law. We must not expect to eradicate clandestine vice at this stage of human development. But vice should be driven to cover by the suppression of all its public manifestations such as street soliciting, open use of hacks and automobiles, "safe" assignation houses and the like. When the social evil is compelled to conceal itself, like gambling stealing and the like, the community will have taken a long step in advance. This work of suppression should be sedulously divorced from all that is sensational or spectacular. A quiet determined campaign by a police force entirely removed from

politics is essential. All of the great racial stocks included in our citizenship should for reasons of efficiency in dealing with the social evil be represented by some of their most reliable members on the police force. This will guard against favoritism, an evil whose existence is amply proven by the racial complexion of the denizens of Iwilei.

2. ENACT AND THEN ENFORCE CERTAIN NEW LAWS THAT HAVE PROVED HELPFUL ELSEWHERE.

Red Light Injunction Law.

The provisions of this law as recently passed by the Congress of the United States for the District of Columbia, including the Capital City of Washington, may be summarized as follows:

Section 1: Whoever erects, establishes, maintains, owns or leases any building or place for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution, is guilty of a nuisance. Note that this clause makes it possible to drive prostitution out of hotels, apartment houses, and other clandestine resorts.

Section 2: That the proper legal officer of the state, or any citizen, may secure a temporary injunction against the persons maintaining the nuisance, the injunction to be granted only after evidence has been presented to the court.

Section 3: The "general reputation" of the suspicious place is allowed as evidence for proving the existence of the nuisance.

Section 4: This section prescribes the penalty for the violation of the injunction, namely, a fine between \$200 and \$1,000, or imprisonment for from three to six months, or both.

Section 5: When the existence of the nuisance is legally established, the court enters an "order of abatement" which directs the removal from the building, or room of "all fixtures, furniture, musical instruments, or movable property used in conducting said nuisance"; executes a sale of this property; and provides for the closing of the building for a period of one year.

Section 6: The proceeds of the sale of the property thus condemned are to pay the costs of the action, the balance, if any, going to the defendant.

Section 7: If the owner does not care to contest the case, and if he pays the costs of the proceedings and files a bond binding him to "abate the nuisance" for a year, the court may order the

premises closed. Full advantage is usually taken of this section.

Section 8: A perpetual lien of \$300 is assessed upon the owner of "red light" property whenever a permanent injunction is issued.

Section 9: Provides for immunity for witnesses called to testify in behalf of the prosecution. (Pearson's Magazine, Feb. 1914, p. 237-238.)

The experience of Iowa with this so-called Red Light Injunction Law is according to Attorney General Cosson as follows: "No pretense is made that all prostitution is eliminated. What we say is that the commercialized, open, flagrant part of it is eliminated." One reason for the success of this law is that it makes police graft practically impossible. A few policemen may be bribed by the keeper of a disorderly house, but not the public. This law puts power into the hands of every citizen to abate a house of prostitution. It makes a red light district impossible. It drives prostitution into concealment because the eyes of self-respecting homes, jealous for the safety of their boys and girls, ferret out open manifestations of the evil and suppress them at once. It is a triumph of democracy in dealing with social vice.

Against Landlords and False Registrations.

We need a law punishing landlords for renting rooms to unmarried couples, another to prevent false registration as husband and wife.

Compelling Prostitution.

The sale of a wife's body by her husband is so common among Asiatics here that a law penalizing this offense is a necessity, also a law punishing parents who allow or force children to prostitute themselves.

Commission to License Restaurants.

The social evil in Honolulu is so bound up with cheap restaurants that a Licensing Commission is demanded to issue or refuse licenses to all keepers of restaurants and coffee shops and to maintain strict supervision of their conduct. Children unaccompanied by parent or other suitable older persons should not be allowed therein. This Commission might well have the licens-

ing and supervision also of Dance Halls and Lodging Houses, both of which need such oversight. The membership of this Commission should include women as well as men.

Safeguarding Marriage.

The age of consent in girls and boys should be placed at the limit where consent of parents to marriage of their daughters or sons is no longer required. Sexual delinquency in both sexes below that age should be treated not as criminal, but as evidence of abnormality requiring proper institutional treatment. Abuse by adult men of girls and by adult women of boys under the age of consent should be very rigorously punished. Medical certificates of freedom from all communicable disease should be required of men before license to marry can issue and as soon as enough women physicians in Hawaii make it possible for women to secure certificates from female practitioners a like law should apply to them.

Wage and Labor Laws.

A minimum wage law and the model child labor law recommended by the National Child Labor Committee would do much to save our Territory from abuses that minister to the social evil in mainland committee.

Women Officials.

Police matrons for all police stations, women in charge of female offenders in jails and prisons together with police-women for special patrol of sections of town where the social evil is most in evidence are reforms that require the support of legal enactment. Cities upon the mainland are pushing these measures with great rapidity and success. Chicago, Philadelphia, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Los Angeles, Denver, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, Terre Haute, and San Antonio all have women on the police force.

Registration of Venereal Diseases.

The Philadelphia Vice Commission urgently demands the passage of a law requiring the Board of Health to secure the registration of all cases of venereal disease. Until these diseases are

treated scientifically like all other dangerous contagious diseases, it is futile to hope for their extermination.

Co-operation of Officials.

Within the past year the United States Immigration Officials here, headed by Inspector in charge Halsey, have done splendid service in arresting and deporting alien prostitutes and their consorts and other alien beneficiaries of vice, under the Federal Immigration Statutes. The law and order forces of the Territory and the municipality should cooperate to the fullest extent with the Federal service in the securing of evidence against these aliens sufficient to insure their deportation. Inasmuch as a large proportion of commercialized vice in Honolulu is carried on by aliens, the enforcement of the Federal Statutes constitutes one effective phase of a definite program to eliminate as far as possible sexual vice in commercial form.

3. TREAT THE WOMEN OFFENDERS SCIENTIFICALLY.

The latest scientific opinion with reference to prostitution is that there is one predisposing cause present in the women who pursue this habit of life, and that is defective mentality. A very few professional prostitutes are such because of sex perversion or sex appetite; fifty or sixty per cent are betrayed innocents; poverty and other industrial conditions account for many more; a very large number are white slaves, forced into the business. But women who fall or become victims do so because they are to a degree mentally defective or mentally immature. In fact the vast majority are made or become prostitutes at too early an age for the mind to have developed powers enabling the victim successfully to cope with the environment which society permits to surround the betrayed or the wayward girl. The life, to which she is thus constrained, itself tends to retard normal intellectual growth and progressively increases the defective mentality. This melancholy fact should operate as a large factor in determining methods of treatment for the prostitute, who is always to be regarded as mentally deficient.

Vocational Boarding School.

Prostitution is not so much a crime as a disease. In its treatment several stages of the malady are distinctly recognizable.

First, there are the semi-delinquent abused children and other young girls on the verge of a downward career. Not a few of these, entirely innocent, have in childhood, been exposed to the lust of men or to abuse by boys; and being without adequate parental oversight are started in the direction of loose living. For these girls a vocational school is needed where they may be prepared for a life of self-support. When able to stand alone and after securing a suitable position they should be discharged.

Semi-Professional Home School.

California has by law established a vocational school for girls over fourteen years of age, which is open to any girl who wishes to abandon a life of prostitution and only girls who go voluntarily are admitted. To such a school in this Territory the Juvenile Court might well commit girls who have not yet become professional prostitutes and who give too great promise to be sent to the Industrial School for Girls. Girls should be retained in the Home School until they are able to earn a living and are actually placed at work.

Professional Farm.

All professional prostitutes should be committed for life or until cured, with release on probation to a Farm in the country where they should be employed in healthful work with progressive remuneration.

No woman arrested for prostitution should ever be fined or committed to jail. She should be held pending examination in a suitable House of Detention, treated uniformly as a diseased member of society and be prescribed for by commitment to the Home School or Professional Farm. All cases of this kind should be tried in a Morals Court, of which Chicago now furnishes an example. Thorough examination by a qualified woman physician should follow arrest to determine the presence or absence of venereal disease, treatment for which, with hospital detention if necessary, should always automatically follow.

4. TREAT THE MAN OFFENDER SCIENTIFICALLY.

Here, as in the case of the woman, examination for venereal disease and treatment, with enforced segregation if necessary,

should follow arrest. In case of a married man notification of disease when present should be given to the wife with instruction for preserving the health of the family pending cure.

Further disposition of the case of the offender should be left to the discretion of the Morals Court. Treatment might vary from admonition at one extreme to operation for sterilizing or for enforced impotence at the other. The Morals Court should always have at its disposal a Board of Consulting Physicians.

5. PROPHYLACTIC SOCIAL MEASURES.

Public Recreation.

Recent studies show that the normal desire for play in young persons when thwarted by modern social conditions predisposes to sexual temptation and excess. Public playgrounds so ample and conveniently situated as to furnish all children and adolescents with play facilities and adequately officered are a *sine qua non* in combating the social evil. These must be re-enforced with public baths and comfort stations.

Wider Use of School Plant.

School houses are the slumbering assets of public morality. They should be used for neighborhood dances, properly chaperoned by social leaders. The Municipality should engage the services of trained teachers of folk dances and movement plays to bring into these evenings of dancing the most approved, most healthful and mentally as well as morally most developing pastimes. Lectures, entertainments, motion picture shows should all be introduced into the schools under the careful supervision of the school authorities, so that the evenings of the people of the neighborhood should be directed along cultural lines of the highest recreative as well as intellectual and moral value. Night schools for adults and for minors employed during the day should be instituted at once in Honolulu.

Municipal Theater.

In New England a most promising social experiment is being tried out. Under competent management actors have been hired to make the city their permanent home and give plays nightly

with Saturday matinee in a civic theater at prices within the purse of the people. Honolulu, so far from the mainland that first-class theatrical troupes are difficult to secure, would seem an ideal location for such a feature of municipal life. No city treasury could stand the strain of such an institution without endowment furnished by men of wealth. But given the spirit of liberality prevalent here, there is little doubt that with suitable presentation of the need, the large-hearted philanthropists of the city would gladly respond. Such a theatre would be an educative factor of the highest value in the fight against illicit pleasures.

Social Secretaries.

Every possible effort should be made to induce corporations and business houses employing any considerable number of workers of either or both sexes to install a social secretary to study the economic and social conditions of the employes, to be their personal friend and adviser and to institute measures for the betterment of the workers and their homes. Every public school also should have a social service worker to cooperate with the visiting school physician, dentist and trained nurse, to supervise its recreational features, to coordinate more closely home and school and to direct the social activities of the scholars into channels making for public welfare. The sphere of a trained worker of this description would be very wide and her social effectiveness incalculable.

6. EDUCATION IN SEX HYGIENE

In the Home.

A campaign of women's clubs and organizations to teach mothers how to educate their children in sex hygiene should be instituted at once and prosecuted until the habit becomes registered in home life. Neighborhood classes might well be organized in public school buildings for parents to study this subject.

In the School.

The experiments being tried in Chicago and Philadelphia public schools, especially in night schools for adults, in high and normal schools and in colleges should be most carefully studied by

our Board of Education preparatory to introducing such features as commend themselves to the judgment of the leading educators of the country.

Popular Leaflets.

The Department of Education should issue attractive leaflets to be read by those applying for marriage license. These should state the ethics of marriage, explain its reciprocal obligations and emphasize its demand for mutual consideration. Other pamphlets for general distribution should deal (1) with the care of mother and child and with the father's conjugal duty during child bearing, (2) with the care of infants up to five years of age, explaining how to avoid contagious diseases, (3) with the importance of the period of adolescence and how boys and girls should be safeguarded through that period.

Creation of Public Opinion.

Honolulu might well follow Philadelphia in taking measures to create public opinion that shall demand the reporting of all cases of venereal disease and the subjecting of them to such control as is enforced in connection with other contagious diseases, some of which are far less dangerous to the health of the individual and the well being of society.

Cooperation of Moral and Religious Agencies.

Churches; Y. M. C. A.; Y. W. C. A.; Women's and Men's Clubs—educational associations—high schools and colleges, together with individuals should be induced to give popular instruction on the following subjects:

- (1) The Home.
- (2) Marriage; its history and its social and individual significance.
- (3) The proper care of the child as the hope of the race.
- (4) Education of children for largest social service.
- (5) Emancipation of children from industrial exploitation.
- (6) Poverty and its abolition from human society.
- (7) Personal religion as the safeguard of community life.

In carrying out the above program the widest conceivable co-

operation of every citizen, of every sort of association for the benefit of society whether religious, educational, social or recreational, is made both possible and necessary. We live in so democratic an age that no reform can be engineered today without the participation of the people. To expect the police force or a few higher officials to eradicate or mitigate social vice is beyond the bounds of common sense. The people must reform the people. That is the solemn teaching of Europe and America in their utter failure with toleration, segregation, and regulation. Something more radical, more accordant with the demands of human nature, more scientific and thorough-going and more consistent with the evolutionary trend of man's history must be sought and put into effect. The program suggested by this Committee is of this order. It is offered with no idea of its being either exhaustive or a panacea. Its chief merit is *first*, its workableness; *second*, the ease of its amendment, correction and expansion as the result of experience here and elsewhere; and *third*, its appeal to every class, race, and individual in our community to lend a hand in putting it to the test of actual trial.

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